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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

L. G. DeNayer, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman and Executive Director — J. J. Smith, Commissioner
312 N. Main — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-84 — JUNE 15, 1950

EMPLOYMENT ECONOMY CONTINUES AT HIGHEST SEASONAL LEVELS

Montana's employment economy expanded steadily through the month of May, continuing the marked advance made during the previous month. Total employment in trade and the industries reached a new high for May and the number of applicants still seeking or awaiting job openings shrank to the lowest point since early in last October.

3,100 More Industrial Wage Earners Than Year Ago

There were 150,300 employees in Montana, aside from agriculture, on May 15, according to official estimates announced cooperatively by the Commission and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This was 3,100 more than in May a year ago, and 3,300 more than in April this year.

Substantial expansion of the working force was confirmed by statistical experience in the employment service offices, where an aggregate of 14,000 applicants reported during May and only 7,200 of them remained in the jobseeker list at the end of the month. The difference of 6,800 included, in effect, those who went to work in industry as well as those who secured jobs in agriculture. Significantly, the employment service made nearly 5,900 placements during the month.

Withdrawal of the 6,800 from active labor supply in May compares favorably with the April withdrawals, numbering 7,000. Corresponding figures a year ago were: April 5,800; May 4,600.

June Hiring Less Spectacular

June is not expected to duplicate the April and May resumption of seasonal employment. Demand during this period is likely to be for fill-ins, minor expansions, and replacements. Nearly all the seasonal lay-offs of last December and January have gone back to work. Various phases of construction—dams, highways, bridges, buildings and residences—are active demand factors, however, which will affect the June labor market. Agriculture has passed the spring planting employment peak, is on a stand-by basis in June, and by July 1, will be reaching for the peak again in having and harvest employment.

Labor Pool 7,200 at End of May

Other hiring prospects are in the retail and wholesale trade, forest improvement and maintenance, railroad track maintenance, hotel, camp and cafe workers to accommodate tourist traffic, transportation, and the continuing demand for experienced hard-rock miners.

These prospects point to further reduction of the remaining labor pool of 7,200. A year ago that reserve at the beginning of June was 4,900, indicating that there are 2,300 more looking for jobs than a year ago, even though 3,100 more are currently employed than at that time. This disparity is accounted for in the normal growth of the working force, plus applicants who have moved in from other states in search of employment.

No Encouragement to In-Migrants

Warning comes from all principal labor centers in the state that further in-migration is unlikely of success in a quest for jobs. This does not apply to farm transient labor, which will be required on the normal pattern but influenced by crop conditions as the season progresses. It does apply to the principal construction contracts, the two government dams now under way. Wholesale employment opportunity is not in sight at either of these, or in any other Montana labor market.

Consistent Gains in Work Figures

Examination of the employment estimates by industry discloses consistent gains over a month ago and over a year ago in most instances. Total manufacturing is up from a year ago, by 700 employees, 300 of them in non-durable goods and 400 in durable. Lumber and timber products account for the durable gain. Mining shows a 300 gain from last May, most pronounced in the metal end of the industry. Contract construction is up 1,100 from April, but is just equal to the figures of a year ago, when employment on construction of two major oil refinery plants was at its peak.

May Employment Comparisons

Transportation employment is 300 ahead of a year ago, though the interstate railroad total is down 300, which is more than compensated by the 600 gain in other transportation. Both wholesale and retail trade are stronger in employment now than in May, 1949, despite a loss of 600 in restaurant payroll figures. Hotels, auto repair, and mechanical services contribute a gain of 800 in the totals.

Non-agricultural employment figures in Montana during May for recent years compare as follows:

1950	1949	1948	1947
150,300	147,200	140,600	134,800

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Advisory Group Meet Set for July 12-13

Re-activation of the Commission's State Advisory Council is planned for Wednesday and Thursday, July 12 and 13, in the new state office building. The council operates at the state level and will consult with and assist local and community committees in their efforts to solve specific problems of employment or of unemployment, seasonal or otherwise.

Representing employers on the reinstituted council are: Robert D. Corette, Butte; R. R. Veldman, Libby; Carl A. Rahn, Billings; each for one year terms; Alvin J. Lucke, Havre; and Albert Beckman, Great Falls; each for two years. Corette and Veldman are holdover members.

Employee representatives are: W. A. Boyle, Billings; John H. Driscoll, Butte; Michael J. Lacey, Butte, each for one year; Bruce I. Steinmetz, Great Falls; and John D. O'Brien, Butte, each for two years. The first four named are holdover members.

The public representatives are: Don Chapman, Great Falls; Mrs. Rhoda E. Hanson, Miles City, each for one year; Harold Cloak, Box Elder; James F. Neely, Helena; and Mrs. Gladys C. Lapham, Malta, each for two years.

Functions of the council are to advise the Commission in its formulation of policies, in securing public understanding and acceptance of employment service and unemployment insurance objectives, in promoting full employment throughout Montana, and in insuring impartiality as well as effectiveness of operating programs.

Solution of Montana's problems concerned with seasonal unemployment is a new development arising out of the suggestion of Governor John W. Bonner. It is expected the council will work in conjunction with the national full employment program. Several communities in the state, notably the Flathead Valley, have instituted studies of seasonal unemployment and are actively fostering plans to temper its severity.

Governor Bonner will be a principal speaker and active participant at the initial meeting. He has been invited to discuss the purposes to which the council is dedicated and explain the broad program of employment stabilization in which the Commission is the state's operating department. Another distinguished participant will be E. J. Burnett, regional representative of the bureau of employment security, from Denver. Director Robert C. Goodwin has been invited from Washington and will be present in person or by representative.

Along the Hiring Line --- June 1 Field Summary

Anaconda—(Active file 184; 75 women, 42 veterans). Smelter demand at minimum, dependent on ore supply from Butte mines. Road construction progress has been indifferent to date; the new housing project and high school is to start in July. Employment progress is apparently delayed a full month.

Billings—(Active file 820; 276 women, 181 veterans; 143 men, 60 women over 50). Abundance of local labor for virtually all expected demands. Coal mining is at summer low with exception of railroad mine; idle miners not available for transfer during layoff period. Nine construction contracts aggregating two and a quarter millions under way; nearly all construction skills and labor already absorbed. Agricultural labor demands were heavy through May, due to lateness of season.

Bozeman—(Active file 184; 42 women, 44 veterans). Many students seeking summer work. Pea cannery, idle in 1949, will operate this year, employing 50 to 75 women for summer season. Construction demands for 40 labor, six carpenters and six steel workers in June; may have to seek the skills through clearance. Supply and demand for agricultural labor in balance.

Butte—(Active file 667; 289 women, 116 veterans). Skills for building and construction getting scarce but not at shortage stage; surplus of unskilled workers. Mine recruitment continuing, added 150 in May. Outdoor work luring winter miners from underground, partially neutralizing recruitment gains. Wholesale and retail trade employment gives no indication of seasonal expansion. Four construction projects now in full operation, two to start late in June.

Cut Bank—(Active file 80; 36 women, 21 veterans). Employment requirements for June are expected to continue the active hiring which occurred in May. Several new building and highway projects are slated to begin. Present labor supply appears ample to carry through June.

Dillon—(Active file 64; 15 women, 22 veterans). Labor supply, which includes transients and in-migrant couples seeking farm employment, is ample in number but limited in suitable experience or training. Irrigators and seasoned farm hands are in most demand. Lambing has been completed, sheepherders are abundant. Railroad track employment is not yet active.

Forsyth—(Active file 51; 14 women, 18 veterans). Railroads are not hiring on their usual pattern. Labor supply appears ample, transient flow is heavy. Construction of gas line from Wyoming to Miles City is employing 110 men; its extension into Forsyth later in season will require local labor. Thinning of beets is under way, with full crews.

Fort Benton—(Active file 14; 9 women, no veterans). Construction labor demand is active, on continuing basis; building of residences a factor. School and transient labor sufficient to meet June and July demands. Surplus of clerical and sales applicants, mostly women.

Glasgow—(Active file 58; 32 women, 7 veterans). Cold and late season has retarded seasonal employment. Beet planting completed; Mexican labor here for thinning is being used on railroad track work. Construction demand will expand during June with building of residences and business structures. New generator to be installed at Fort Peck. Several new contracts expected in July. Employment prospect more active than a year ago.

Glendive—(Active file 68; 31 women, 7 veterans; 28 applicants over 50). Six or seven farm transients appearing each day, more than adequate to meet demand. Construction of hotel, theatre, church, and 15 residences under way or to start in June. Some building skills may require recruitment in other markets. Common labor supply is ample until harvest calls.

Great Falls—(Active file 777; 297 women, 204 veterans). Increased hiring in construction and in repair services during May will continue active through June. Supply of carpenters, cement finishers and bricklayers growing scarce. Projects include two housing programs of 230 units, two schools, office building, bridge and overpass, the larger items of which will continue into 1951. Railroad employment curtailed, 70 laid off or transferred in May, due to reduced shipments. Smelter turnover less than normal, demand limited by supply of metals for processing. Farm labor supply adequate but not in surplus, consists mostly of in-migrants.

Hamilton—(Active file 189; 67 women, 40 veterans). Supply is augmented by applicants released by closing of schools, mostly unskilled. One sawmill employing 40 men closed permanently last December, crew not all re-located. Road and building construction less than year ago. Ten small sawmills employing 150 men operating at full capacity.

Havre—(Active file 92; 43 women, 23 veterans). Agricultural labor demand good during May, should continue active through June. Construction crews all complete. Wholesale and retail trade employment likewise at full capacity. Railroad hiring, especially on extra gang, presents a continuing demand. Flow of transients increasing. Influx of 175 school applicants in June will create surplus.

Helena—(Active file 376; 97 women, 103 veterans). Demand for smelter workers active, due to withdrawal of men seeking farm and construction work for the summer. Turnover at Canyon Ferry dam is reduced to minimum through stable personnel policies. Crews there numbered 304 on June 1, engaged principally in excavation and preparing of foundation. Aggregate plant is completed. Cement pouring was expected to begin in early July, but is delayed by break in diversion flume.

Kalispell—(Active file 1,064, 100 women, 329 veterans). Construction employment expanded by 950 in May; logging and lumbering returned to a normal seasonal employment scale during the same period; there still remains an adequate supply to meet June and July demands for new hiring. School applicants are in prospect for early June as an added supply. Some special skills may require clearance within the month. Employment at the Hungry Horse project is at the 1,800 level, just 100 short of last season's high. Expected to reach 2,500 in August. About 60 men employed on a park road reconstruction project which will run until October.

Lewistown—(Active file 118; 39 women, 26 veterans). Labor supply and demand approaching balance. New hires have been mostly in construction, trade and manufacturing. Farm demand has

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Employment Advances

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Hungry Horse Supply Adequate

Logging, clearing, and road re-location features of the Hungry Horse project on the Flathead river near Kalispell were resumed during the month, and will continue to expand in their employment requirements well into July. Work on the dam itself is concentrated upon cement pouring, with three crews operating. Employment on all phases of the project at the beginning of June was around 1,800, with expectation that it would be about 2,500 in August and September.

Adequate labor supplies are at hand, including skills expected to be called into use. In-migration has slackened but not ceased. Need for any skills beyond the available supply will be communicated to adjacent areas and states through clearance procedures. Applicants making inquiry about job opportunities at the dam, or in the Flathead country, should be advised to this effect.

Canyon Ferry Delayed by Flood

Employment on Canyon Ferry construction near Helena is in a state of uncertainty as this issue goes to press. Water has damaged the diversion flume and again invaded the cleared area between coffer dams, halting excavation and disrupting the construction schedule. Pouring of cement on the dam itself had been slated for July, now it will probably be August at best.

Employment will be curtailed about one-half during the forced delay. Prior to the inrush of water the payroll listed about 325 men and was expected to reach about 500 in July. Flooding of the damsite forces lay-off of parts of the present crew until the swollen waters of the Missouri again recede and permit repair of the diversion channel.

More than enough labor in skills required is in the Helena area, awaiting resumption of full-scale operations later this summer. Migration to this area in expectation of employment on the dam should be discouraged. Clearance processes will be utilized as needs for special skills or other workers develop.

Highway Employment Increasing

Highway reports indicate employment of more than 600 men by contractors on state bridge and road projects, a minor increase from 560 at the end of April. There were 29 road contracts in operation, embracing 232 miles of highway, seven bridge projects under construction, and two overpasses.

Work had not been begun on 15 road contracts for 175 miles of highway; seven bridges were under contract but had not been begun. These contracts will employ about 350 men when operating. In addition there were seven road jobs, three bridges, and two overpasses on which work had been suspended.

Employment in the state highway maintenance department was reported as 719, as compared with 665 in April.

Farm Hiring Active in May

Farm employment increased rapidly during May, as weather conditions settled sufficiently to allow spring work to proceed. Placements by employment service offices increased 75 per cent over the April figures. Lateness of the season is contributing to a carry-over of the demand for farm workers into June.

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

decreased, pending the hay and harvest seasons. Transients have provided farm supply for past month.

Libby—(Active file 136; 50 women, 33 veterans; 27 men, 10 women over 50). Expanded crews at lumber and insulating plants have made substantial inroads into the labor supply. Forest service expected to hire 100 by July 1; smaller lumber plants will use 75 more than at present.

Livingston—(Active file 158; 67 women, 42 veterans). Available supply has been sustained by early registration of school applicants. Construction demand will be active during June and July, with two business buildings, a road project, underpass, new hospital, school and store already under way or to start soon. Some of these projects will provide winter employment.

Malta—(Active file 62; 25 women, 11 veterans). Hiring for construction has not been up to expectations, though a new hospital is starting and five other contractors are launching their operations. Shortage of a dozen carpenters hampers other phases of building program. Few transients, insufficient for mid-season demand.

Miles City—(Active file 172; 72 women, 47 veterans; 21 men, 5 women over 50). Railroad shops are curtailing crews, due to reduced demand for equipment repairs, but two extra gangs have been recruited. Supply reduced 200 in May, the craftsmen file shrinking from 65 to 4 applicants. Private hospital will reach completion in July, veterans hospital runs into '51 and will use about 200 well into the winter. A new stockyard plant to be built this summer.

Missoula—(Active file 606; 201 women, 130 veterans). Labor demand in industries stronger than year ago but weaker in farm employment, due to seasonal influences. Supply dwindled by 40 per cent in May, but is still 20 per cent above the same month in 1949.

Polson—(Active file 274; 59 women, 72 veterans). One local tie mill normally employing 50 men has not opened, and plans are unknown. June demand in lumber and logging will be light. Three small construction projects nearing completion, will release 30 men.

Red Lodge—(Active file 155; 42 women, 40 veterans). Coal mines are closed for the summer season, releasing 100 miners. One exception will re-call 30 miners in June. Construction projects nearing completion, already fully staffed and about to begin releasing men.

Shelby—(Active file 74; 34 women, 10 veterans; 34 over 45 and eight under 21). Sales and service employment is recovering from winter slump principal demand comes from road and street improvements and two building jobs. Carpenter and bricklayer supply will vanish; additional carpenters can be procured through adjacent offices. Construction program at Chester is heavy, in anticipation of the Tiber dam, contract on which has not been written Litigation holding it back was partially cleared in early June.

Sidney—(Active file 142; 42 women, 22 veterans). Surplus of seasonal workers for beet thinning, which is delayed, will be used when weather permits. Larger construction projects are completed, residences and small structures will not require all available applicants Clerical and sales applicants also in surplus.

Thompson Falls—(Active file 79; 20 women, 12 veterans). Supply and demand in fair balance Lumber operations are at full production; a road contract will reach completion in June and bridge open in July. Farm demand light until July.

Wolf Point—(Active file 91; 32 women, 19 veterans; 16 men over 50) Farm labor supply ample through June; surplus of unskilled labor but scarcity of carpenters Labor market prospects discouraging to in-migrants.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA[1]

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change[4]	
	May 1950[2]	April 1950[3]	May 1949	Apr. 50 to May 50	May 49 to May 50
Total nonagricultural industries	150.3	147.0	147.2	2.2	2.1
Total manufacturing	17.9	17.4	17.2	3.0	3.8
Durable goods	10.7	10.2	10.3	5.9	4.0
Lumber and timber products	5.3	4.8	4.9	11.8	8.3
Primary metals	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	—0.9
Other[5]	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.0	3.2
Nondurable goods	7.2	7.2	6.9	—1.0	3.6
Food and kindred products	3.9	3.8	3.9	0.4	—1.2
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.2
Other[6]	1.9	2.0	1.6	—4.4	18.5
Total mining	10.8	10.8	10.5	0.3	3.1
Metal mining	8.2	8.1	7.8	1.1	4.9
Bituminous and soft coal mining	0.9	1.0	0.8	—7.0	11.3
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.6	—8.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	—9.1
Contract Construction	11.6	9.5	11.6	22.0	—0.1
Contractors, building construction	3.7	3.1	3.8	21.0	1.7
Contractors, other than building	4.9	3.8	4.9	28.7	0.8
Contractors, special trade	3.0	2.6	2.9	13.5	3.2
Total transportation and utilities	22.1	21.6	21.8	2.1	1.3
Interstate railroads	13.7	13.4	14.0	2.1	—2.3
Transportation except railroads	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.2	20.3
Utilities including communication	4.6	4.5	4.6	1.7	—0.8
Total Trade	37.7	37.5	36.9	0.5	2.1
Wholesale trade	8.4	8.2	8.1	2.1	4.0
Retail trade	29.3	29.3	28.8	0.0	1.5
General merchandise and apparel	6.8	6.8	6.0	0.3	13.5
Food stores	3.7	3.7	3.6	—0.7	0.1
Eating and drinking establishments	7.5	7.5	8.1	—0.1	—7.7
Automotive and filling stations	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.4	2.4
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.2	2.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.7	2.8
Total services and miscellaneous	19.4	19.1	18.6	1.3	4.3
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3.2	3.0	3.0	5.3	8.1
Personal services	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	—1.4
Other[7]	13.7	13.6	13.1	0.7	4.6
Government	27.1	27.4	26.9	—1.1	0.7
Federal[8]	7.1	7.4	7.2	—4.1	—1.4
State and local	20.0	20.0	19.7	0.0	1.5

[1]Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

[2]Preliminary estimates based on partial return of selected sample of Montana employers.

[3]Figures previously released have been revised on the basis of more complete reports.

[4]Percent changes are based on actual rather than rounded figures.

[5]Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

[6]Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

[7]Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified

[8]Federal employment—first of the month.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN MAY 1950 AND MAY 1949

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Wk End 6/3	
	May 1950		May 1949		May 1950		May 1949		May 1950		May 1949							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Anaconda	44	16	5	0	184	42	56	12	17	10	36	5	45	34	25	84	115	51
Billings	345	110	104	8	820	181	187	15	1,014	206	523	183	131	99	323	426	536	114
Bozeman	93	13	126	60	184	44	75	20	297	105	324	92	140	112	225	217	46	13
Butte	100	22	62	15	667	116	607	147	210	77	134	46	89	134	331	170	522	630
Cut Bank	32	7	15	1	80	21	89	10	87	39	30	18	49	18	115	35	71	63
Dillon	8	3	7	0	64	22	42	15	159	50	62	25	65	55	57	42	16	16
Forsyth	36	9	14	10	51	18	34	18	147	13	40	12	53	27	19	25	17	16
Fort Benton	15	5	5	1	14	0	8	1	61	28	46	14	49	38	10	15	5	4
Glasgow	74	26	48	13	58	7	34	12	210	46	97	23	56	60	216	146	35	14
Glendive	19	4	5	0	68	7	12	3	62	25	55	8	43	28	20	33	47	8
Great Falls	183	53	114	29	777	204	534	171	408	140	323	127	140	111	289	261	410	398
Hamilton	43	6	39	6	189	40	427	97	191	15	178	29	112	63	56	48	76	57
Havre	45	9	3	0	92	23	0	0	336	41	130	66	82	51	137	122	56	14
Helena	198	69	43	13	376	103	186	64	271	106	389	163	147	83	288	361	202	90
Kalispell	277	103	101	33	1,064	329	537	156	371	189	102	39	162	45	402	108	556	319
Lewistown	40	9	24	6	118	26	63	15	106	42	90	28	109	40	121	73	62	31
Libby	16	4	7	2	136	33	80	18	61	15	34	14	34	16	114	51	104	71
Livingston	110	29	28	9	158	42	133	53	208	54	135	37	101	51	123	86	43	40
Malta	4	0	46	21	62	11	66	18	38	15	52	20	21	44	42	30	39	33
Miles City	65	20	24	9	172	47	40	13	409	66	227	68	101	50	127	153	113	21
Missoula	143	40	116	37	606	130	474	179	362	150	601	159	168	56	319	349	318	301
Polson	43	8	23	6	274	72	167	57	107	32	33	17	108	21	134	23	104	146
Red Lodge	26	5	16	3	155	40	77	31	30	11	37	19	42	28	21	30	100	54
Shelby	31	7	21	1	74	10	29	6	180	59	115	41	88	79	223	91	53	17
Sidney	18	4	11	2	142	22	55	10	390	27	215	60	90	75	71	86	74	25
Thomp. Falls	56	14	44	7	79	12	128	29	40	8	96	30	30	78	46	99	58	69
Wolf Point	12	3	21	13	91	19	25	13	69	17	30	13	36	31	25	16	54	9
Tchr. Plcmt	60	25	.....	.....	459	158	.....	.....	30	10	.....	.....	0	.....	226	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	2,136	623	1,261	360	7,214	1,779	4,912	1,426	5,871	1,596	4,658	1,583	2,291	1,954	4,105	3,509	3,832	3,429

1949 totals include reports from Baker, Chinook, Columbia Falls, Conrad, Deer Lodge, Hardin, Plentywood, Roundup, Scobey, and Mail Claims—Consolidated with other offices in 1950 figures.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	April 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	April 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950
All Manufacturing	**$62.63**	**$62.49**	**$60.78**	**40.0**	**41.0**	**39.5**	**$1.567**	**$1.525**	**$1.540**
Durable goods	60.82	62.00	59.29	39.3	41.2	38.9	1.546	1.505	1.525
Primary metals	56 95	56.40	56.22	38.7	39.8	38.6	1.473	1.417	1.455
Nondurable goods	65.73	63.28	63.71	41.0	40.6	40.6	1.602	1.557	1.568
Food and kindred products	53.33	54.27	54 65	41.1	42.3	42.5	1.298	1.282	1.285
All Mining	**63.83**	**63.37**	**60.47**	**37.6**	**38.7**	**37.8**	**1.699**	**1.638**	**1.599**
Metal mining	59.54	58.22	58.11	37.6	38.0	37.8	1.583	1.533	1.539
All transportation and utilities (except railroads)	**64.03**	**62.21**	**62.69**	**40.4**	**39.4**	**40.2**	**1.587**	**1.578**	**1.561**
Transportation (except railroads)	71.03	69.22	68.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	58.22	56.58	58.06	40.2	39.1	40.0	1.449	1.446	1.453

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
312 N. Main St.
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

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